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 STARK NURSERY, LOUISIANA. P.O., Stark, Ila., Rockport, Ill., Dansville, N. Y.

can then be used very wet or partly dry) and one quart of common salt in five gallons of water. Stir thoroughly several times, and after all is dissolved that is possible (better let stand over night) decant the clear liquid into a glazed earthenware or

reverence and time. Leave this for those who make it a specialty, follow it in earnest and for life.—W. A. Crosby, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

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—Young chickens require an immense amount of exercise. Much more than old ones.

The first step which they have been induced to take in the way of improvement by buying a thoroughbred male of some down egg producing variety (for eggs are of height of the farmer's poultry ambition) and crossing him with their common

of feed—dry rolled oats or granulated meal, boiled rice, onion tops, curd, bread, meat screenings, etc., but continue the dry boiled eggs, giving the other food alternately. On the first appearance of diarrhoea, feed rice boiled dry and inked with powdered chalk.—Field and rim.

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ALL PERSONS who send 25 cents will receive an extra present of six choice selections of instrumental and vocal music which would cost you \$1.50 at retail. No guess will be recorded unless 25 cents (the subscription price) is enclosed. Names and addresses of winners will be printed in The Home Queen. For our responsibility we refer you to any mercantile agency. THE HOME QUEEN, 1214 Frankford Ave., Dept. 77 Philadelphia, Pa.

MY GUESS IS.

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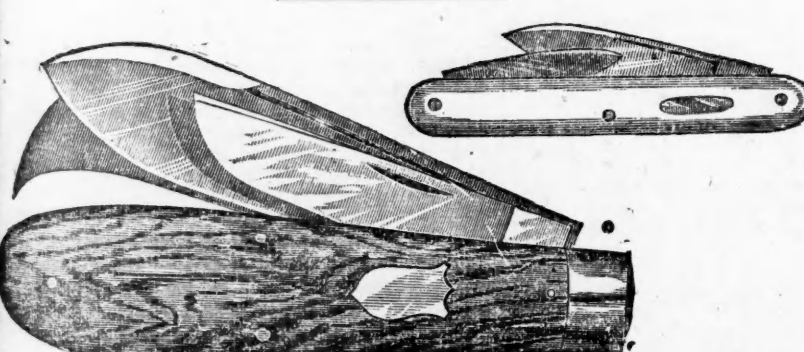
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## REYNOLDS

### EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE.

### Order of Blossoming in Varieties of Apples.

How many fruit growers have carefully observed the order of blossoming of the common varieties of apples? Most of them I suppose can give the order of ripening of the fruit but I doubt whether many can give the order of blossoming. Being requested by a professor in Cornell University to observe the past spring and report, I did so. We would naturally suppose that they would blossom in the order of their ripening, but that does not appear to be the rule altogether. I visited an orchard that I once owned, in the northern part of the city of Rochester, containing about twenty varieties, in the several stages of bloom and had a good opportunity to observe, as I was familiar with the fruit of every tree. I also visited an orchard belonging to Mr. Lenke, in the town of Irondequoit, containing over twenty varieties, and he kindly pointed out the different varieties. The time of blossoming of the same varieties in the two orchards coincided—or nearly did.

Blossoming from May fifth to seventh: Red Astrachan, Yellow Harvest, Early Strawberry, Summer Bellow and Sour Bough.

From May 8th to 10th: Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Gravenstein, Early Joe, Yellow Bellow, English Russet, Golden Russet and Autumnal Swaar.

Blossoming from May 11th to 13th: Hubbardston's Nonsuch, Colvert, Holland Pippin, Lowell and Faneuse Snow.

Blossoming May 14th to 15th: Spitzenberg, Twenty Ounce and Roxbury Russet.

Blossoming May 20th and 21st: Baldwin, Northern Spy, Canada Red, Sweet Bough, Cooper's Market and Talmans Red.

I had long been aware that Northern Spy is one of the latest, if not the very latest to leaf and bloom, but was surprised to see, in my old orchard, that it was quite as forward this year as the Baldwin and the little behind. Talmans Sweet and Sweet Bough. This habit of late blossoming causes the Spy to bear some seasons when earlier blossoming varieties are cut off by late frosts or protracted cold rains while in bloom. By the way, I do not desire a little more to blossom quite well this year, but not so full as two years ago. However, the fullest blossoming trees do not always produce the most fruit. My Angouleme pears blossomed the most prolific this year. I know that the varieties appeared to be covered with one compact mass of bloom but it would require a sharp eye to discern any fruit upon the trees now. The same is true of the Bartlett and some other varieties. Seckel appears to be a little better than the others, but shows but little fruit compared with its immense mass of bloom. I fear pears will be a short crop in this vicinity; they are as far as I have observed.

As this brings up the question, what caused the failure of pears? Did nature start so many fruit buds that she was unable to perfect all the agents of reproduction, the pollen or the ova? I have heard old farmers remark that they did not like to have their apple trees blossom too full because they were not likely to carry so much fruit as those that bore fewer blossoms. I supposed that it was only a whim of the farmers, but perhaps there is some foundation for the notion as it is sufficient for notations based upon experience. Or, were the blossoms injured by the cold? On the 27th of April the thermometer in Rochester dropped to 34 degrees and on the 6th of May to 35 degrees. At the latter date Angouleme was in full bloom and the weather showery, not the most favorable for pollination. But cherries and peaches, blossoming a few days earlier, have set a fair quantity, peaches especially. Apples, blossoming all along the 5th to 21st have generally set a pretty good quantity of fruit and are looking promising, except where spraying has been entirely neglected and numerous species of insects have fed upon the leaves. The whole subject of fruit pollination calls for closer, deeper study. When nature unfolds her lovely blossoms in May, filling the eye with beauty and the air with delicious fragrance, holding out to fruit-growers and fruit-lovers such lavish promises of abundance of fruit, and then breaks her promise, strewing the earth with blasted flowers, it is a hint to those who would discover nature's secrets, to seek more diligently for the causes of failure.

How prodigal nature is! So full were fruit trees loaded with blossoms that every day, for over a month, the ground was littered with stems and withered flowers, even under those trees that are fairly loaded with young fruit. Talk about the "Economy of Nature," a hundred or a thousand blossoms for one fruit!

### HOW CAN THE STRAWBERRY SEASON BE PROLONGED?

People rarely become satiated with good ripe strawberries. We frequently hear people declare that they are tired of raspberries, of blackberries and of other kinds of fruit, but I think I never heard of any one saying, "I am tired of strawberries." On the contrary there is general lamentation when the season ends and a wish that it might be prolonged. Efforts have been made by strawberry growers to extend the season by originating late varieties. Nearly thirty years since the Kentucky was introduced and proved quite a late variety, but never became popular. Of late years the Gandy has been introduced and grown to a late berry and, when the season is cool and moist, will continue to ripen quite late, but if the weather is hot and dry it does not hold out long after the others. Perhaps by selecting a late piece of ground on a northern declivity or with a soil of a cold nature, the season might be extended a few days later. Frequent watering, where facilities are obtainable, will add a few days to the season. City residents, with abundant means, are able to commence the season several weeks earlier than local growers can produce them by purchasing Southern berries, all the way from Florida to New Jersey, but that draws heavily on the purses.

Edwin McGriff is said to be the largest fruit grower in Weber County, Utah, and probably the largest in that State, having sixty acres set in standard fruit trees, with fruits planted in every acre. He has 3,000 peaches, 2,500 pears, 1,000 plums and cherries. He has two vineyards, one with 20,000 vines, another with 10,000 vines and 10,000 vines are to be planted in the peach orchard, all of which are put up on wire trellises, necessitating the use of 3,000 cedar posts and thirty miles of wire. The first crop, grown last year, emphatically demonstrated the wisdom of this economic plan. Raspberries are grown in the peach orchard between the rows. He has 20,000 plants bearing and will set out 20,000 more this spring. Last year, the one-year-old vines produced at the rate of ten tons each, and two-year-old vines yielded fifteen tons apiece. Besides the crop of berries, another source of revenue from these plants is the young tips from the vines, for which he has standing orders from the leading nurseries.

### Louder Note.

My plants are growing and I must tell you my London canes wintered better than any I have got and I have five different varieties.—Yours truly, W. D. Hoag, Ontario, Can.

and don't help out our rural citizens and the laboring masses. If we could extend the season of strawberries as we can those of apples and pears or even of peaches and plums it would add greatly to our enjoyment. But perhaps, after all, the berries that follow strawberries, such as currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries are better adapted to the wants of the system, at their seasons of ripening than would be the strawberry. If so we had better submit to arrangements of nature and not seek to oppose them.

### A FIVE-ACRE FRUIT FARM.

Since writing the above I have enjoyed a pleasant day's ride among the intelligent, progressive fruit growers and farmers of the town of Byron, Genesee County, under the kind escort of Mr. Irving D. Cook, a well-known member of the Western New York Horticultural Society and writer for the agricultural press. I saw, in my ride, many pleasant rural homes, many fruitful, well cultivated apple, pear and plum orchards, many large fields of wheat promising to equal the product of Genesee County in previous years, also promising fields of oats, barley, corn and beans (for the soldier boys) and not a few apple orchards devastated by the canker-worm. I have room here only to write of a five-acre fruit garden, in the southern part of the little town of Byron, owned and cultivated by a veteran of the civil war, Marshall N. Cook.

About two acres were planted nineteen years since with the Duchess of Angouleme pear, in rows 13 by 13 feet apart. For fifteen years a good crop has been produced from the soil of that orchard, yet it would require very diligent search to find a single weed or a spear of grass. The surface was clean and mellow and, although no rain had fallen in more than two weeks, the soil was moist and beneath the surface. Mr. Cook's only implement of tillage is a cultivator with nine teeth which he spreads so as to cover four feet. Three times through will mellow the space between two rows of trees. Weeds are kept down by hoeing, weeding and grass, and mulches the surface with mellow soil, and with the fungicide-Bordeaux mixture—and the insecticide—Paris green—he conquers his parasite and insect enemies. He has a large and efficient soldier. The soil is a clayey loam, well adapted to apples, pears, plums and quinces. Within a very few years he has adopted the practice of cutting his Duchess trees down to about eight feet in height. This practice of spraying and picking the fruit and diminishes the windfalls. Spraying is attended to frequently and thoroughly. There are a few Seckel trees scattered through the orchard, but they are nearly all Duchess. He has a little broken up area of ground, where he has planted the soil of that orchard, yet it would require very diligent search to find a single weed or a spear of grass. The surface was clean and mellow and, although no rain had fallen in more than two weeks, the soil was moist and beneath the surface. Mr. Cook's only implement of tillage is a cultivator with nine teeth which he spreads so as to cover four feet. Three times through will mellow the space between two rows of trees. 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# CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

The "Doctor Slocum System" the Most Marvelous Discovery of the Age.

Cruel Coughs, Consumption, Catarrh, La Grippe and Other Lung Troubles Conquered.

By Special Arrangement with the Doctor, Three Free Bottles of this Wonderful Treatment that Cures sent to all "Green's Fruit Grower" Readers for the Asking.

NO ONE SHOULD MISS THIS GLORIOUS CHANCE.

REMEMBER, the 3 free bottles will be sent to all who suffer, and remember also, that the Doctor Slocum System is the unquarred foe of Consumption, and the greatest discovery of this wonderful age of Progress.



THE SLOCUM SYSTEM IS MEDICINE REDUCED TO AN EXACT SCIENCE BY THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS PHYSICIAN.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—All readers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER anxious regarding the health of themselves, children, relatives, or friends, can have Three Free Bottles of the Doctor Slocum System, as represented in the above illustration, with complete directions, pamphlets, testimonials, etc., by sending full address to Doctor T. A. Slocum, the Slocum Building, New York City. This is a plain, honest, straightforward offer, and is made to introduce the Merits of the Doctor System of Treatment, and should be accepted at once by all sufferers. When writing the Doctor, please mention GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, and greatly obliged.

**MANY A PROSPEROUS MAN WILL TELL YOU HE OWES HIS GOOD FORTUNE TO AN INVESTMENT IN GREEN'S FRUIT TREES.**

**FRUIT EVAPORATOR. "THE GRANGER."** FOR SALE. Strong—Durable—Can be applied to any stove or range. CHEAPEST. EASTERN MFG CO., 257 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii.

A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the fleet of the United States Navy, Cuba and Hawaii has just been published and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons and will furnish the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, for one dollar. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Send amount with full address to Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent C. M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman's Farm for Sale.

Our correspondent, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, offers for sale his old farm of 240 acres in Eastern Kansas. He says it is too good a home to be rented. It is located in the center of the great fruit lands and stock section of the West. Prof. Van Deman would accept of all offers for the farm, town or city as part payment for this farm. Any one desiring to purchase all, or part of this land, or to exchange for it, should address Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Parkersburg, Va.

A Dining-Room.

Why do so many people look upon dining as a solemn duty which they owe to society and the world? Breakfast has no formality associated with it. It is eaten by the average man with enjoyment without considering the outside world. Luncheon is an apology for a meal, quite often the more enjoyable because it is a picked-up meal composed of the left-over of the day before, put together in an appetizing, enticing manner.

Dinner is a more elaborate meal, but for that reason it need not be a solemn duty. We are frequently reminded that at a convivial board literally a lively company is necessary to a good appetite. A dining-room should not be a gloomy room. The furniture should be cheerful, not stately and gloomy, after the pattern of so many. In the greater number of families the dining-room is used for all three meals. It should not be elaborately furnished, but the colors used should be such as light up well for the evening meal and are cheerful under the light of morning and noon. An eastern or southern exposure is a pleasant one. A rather dark rich carpet, but one which will not show dusty footprints, is very desirable for a dining-room. Medium dark shades of green, especially the pretty bluish mistletoe greens, are desirable. Next to rich tints of terra-cotta or grayish Delft blues are desirable. A round-cornered table of medium height is more suitable than the high square-cornered dining-table of olden times. It is more graceful, and more persons can be seated around it than around a square-cornered table.

Extremely fastidious women are now ordering their linen tablecloths made with rounded corners to fit round-cornered tables. This is by no means necessary, though such a cloth is very much more effective where the pattern of the cloth follows the shape of the table. If the tablecloth is square the pattern must be broken at the corners of a rounded table. High-backed chairs of comfortable height, with the seat sloped a little toward the back, are now preferred for use at the dinner table. There should not be any furniture about a dining-room that cannot be kept compactly against the wall. The sideboard should not project far into the dining-room unless the room is very large. Care must be taken to leave plenty of space in this room to get around the table; therefore it is better to remove any furniture that interferes with this. Shallow closets with glass doors are desirable for the display of choice china. There is a great display now of quaint, old-fashioned china on sideboards and in closets. Tantalus cups, double-handled "long cups" in Doulton and other old English ware, old-fashioned blue and gray steins, tall chased pitchers of English pattern are some of the quaint pieces displayed on the sideboards of persons of taste.—N. Y. Tribune.

Quotations from George Washington.

There exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage. The company in which you will improve most will be the least expensive to you. Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well-tried, before you give them your confidence. Submit your sentiments with diffidence; a dictatorial style, though it may carry conviction, is always accompanied with disgust.

It is to be lamented that great characters are seldom without a blot. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle. My anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, and my best wishes are irresistibly attracted, whenever in any country I see an oppressed nation unfurl the banners of freedom.

Though I prize, as I ought, the good opinion of my fellow-citizens, yet if I know myself, I will not seek or retain popularity, at the expense of one social duty or moral virtue.

We should never promise more than we have a moral certainty of performing. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. Cool reason, which can alone establish a permanent and equal government, is as essential to be expected in the tumults of popular commotion, as an attention to the liberties of the people is to be found in the dark divan of a despotic tyrant.

## AT GREEN'S BERRY FIELDS.

In the Strawberry Field.

June 13th.—We have just been out amongst the strawberry pickers. There are thirty or forty of them, comprising fun-loving children of 12 years to sedate mothers of 50 years. There is with them one man to allot them their rows, to see they pick clean, etc. At the end of each large patch, as in this case a patch of 1200 plants, is a rough board house 8x16 feet. Here are two men, one to receive the berries as they are brought in and pay for them by tickets, and the other to pack them in crates ready for market. As might be expected, we found that some of the "little fellows" were not careful enough in handling the fruit—or in filling the boxes—while some were tramping upon the unripe fruit; these were talked to and some will undoubtedly have to be docked half pay on the next trayful, or may be sent home. A tray holds six quarts and it is surprising how quickly some of the "old hands" fill their tray.

By the way, with such varieties as Bismarck, Brunette, Seaford, Jessie, Marshall and Bubach (these were the leading varieties being picked), it does not need so much finger work as it used to in the time of the old Crescent. Wilson's Wonder, by noon we found that 1200 quarts had been picked. One and a half cents were paid for picking, some of the best pickers earning \$1.00 by the hour.

Rain threatens this afternoon, but if it blows off we will have picked 2500 quarts by 6 o'clock and without doubt 2000 quarts again to-morrow. If weather is fine expect to pick every day until close of season, which may be expected about July 4th. Brandywine and Parker Earle hold on usually until this date.

The berries picked first in the morning were sent off to neighboring villages as soon as loads were ready. That picked after 10 o'clock (say 40 bushels) will be put in a cool cellar at once and taken in the early morning by three one-horse spring wagons. These will be taken before 8 o'clock and delivered direct to the stores or to the consumer. We aim to put the fruit in attractive shape. It pays.

Just a word or two about varieties. We are fruiting Bismarck heavily this season. It is a good one, too. No better-shaped berry or more productive variety has ever been grown by us extensively. The only fault it has, if any, is of producing such large clusters of fruit that bend the stem, causing the fruit to lie on the ground. Jessie, Marshall and McKinley are varieties that are immense in size of berry and good every way. Marshall is especially dark colored when fully ripe and is in great demand. These are especially nice table varieties. Bubach, Princess, Parker Earle, Mrs. Wm. Marshall, and many others are of the well known standard varieties are being picked to-day also. Parker Earle promises to give fruit for weeks after other varieties have gone. Brandywine, Glen Mary and Wm. Belt must be classed as late varieties, but they are well worth waiting for, unless size is objected to, for it is a good sized berry. We have canned fruit of the variety of 1897, seen as whole to-day as when put up, and retaining the delicious flavor peculiar to this fruit in a remarkable degree. Glen Mary is a good general variety. Wm. Belt promises well. Fruit very large, berries irregular in shape, which may be some objection. Margaret, Large fruit, and an abundance of good quality. This is the first season in fruiting the variety; it is ready to pick to-day; seems to be a large crop.

In new varieties we have Will Warfield, Bob Bubach, Carrie Crescent, May Crescent, Chas. Crescent, Hattie Warfield, Marie Warfield, Dan and many others. These all from one originator, grown by us for trial and some of them having some special good points which we have not space to refer to here. Then we have a new variety called Success, that came to us from Connecticut, which is a promising early variety. Also a new introduction of the great strawberry enthusiast of Judsonia, Ark., called the Excelsior, and last but not least, a new variety, our own which is not yet named, but which is calculated to please a good many of our friends some day.—E. H. Burson, Supt. Green's Fruit Farm, Clifton, N. Y.

LATER:

June 14.—Rain interfered so that no picking was done after dinner yesterday, but to-day we find 2,236 quarts picked and lots more ready to pick to-morrow. Referring to the variety called Success, that came to us from Connecticut, which is a promising early variety. Also a new introduction of the great strawberry enthusiast of Judsonia, Ark., called the Excelsior, and last but not least, a new variety, our own which is not yet named, but which is calculated to please a good many of our friends some day.—E. H. Burson, Supt. Green's Fruit Farm, Clifton, N. Y.

It is doubtful if there is a merchant in the United States, doing a thousand dollars' worth of business in a year, who does not begin immediately after the first of January to take an account of stock, and by an account of stock on hand, his sales, his bills payable, and his bills receivable, he is able to tell at any time the business has been done during the last year at a profit or at a loss. He then proceeds to lay the plans for the conduct of his business in the year to come. The merchant who does not do this, and is known not to at the first of January, is not in a position to take an account of his business, and he is not in a position to take an account of his business, and he is not in a position to take an account of his business.

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kind; and in this form of transmission we have a guarantee of the transmission of distinctive qualities of a certain kind. That the operation of this law does certainly extend to the powers of digestion and assimilation are apparent.

## Preservation of Fruits.

It is not generally known, that a strong element in the successful preservation of fruits, is healthfulness in the tree that bore them. An apple, pear or grape that can be kept for three months after gathering from trees in a perfect state of health, will show evidence of decay in much less time than if taken from trees in a less vital condition. Some fruits will, of course, naturally keep longer than others. There are autumn pears and apples and winter pears and apples. This condition is a result of a constitutional difference; but aside from this constitutional difference, vigorous life-power has much to do.—Meehan's Monthly.

## Record of the Season.

The present season opened up earlier than any we can remember, and yet cold days intervened without frost retarding the season so that the date of ripening strawberries at our fruit farm was not much earlier than ordinary years. We attach dates when we began first to pick strawberries at Green's fruit farm, which is at least a week later than the sandy soil located close to Rochester:

Year	Date	Quarts
1891	June 15th	80
1892	June 15th	150
1893	June 15th	200
1894	June 15th	25
1895	June 15th	100
1896	June 15th	12
1897	June 15th	52
1898	June 15th	200

This has been the most favorable season for strawberries of late years for us near Rochester. May was a moist month without frost. The early days of June were showery, but a good rain came just before strawberries ripened. The result is one of the finest crop of strawberries on record. All old standard varieties have distinguished themselves by yielding abundantly. Our old favorite, Jessie strawberry, was very fine, and was especially excellent by anything put on the market since McKinley, that proved to be of marked value, also Bismarck, Marshall, Brandywine, Glen Mary, Brunette, Seaford and Parker Earle. Our strawberries were kept in a cool cellar, and were sold as "Green's Pumpkins."—Chas. A. Green.

## Hot Drinks.

A mistake is very often made in assuming that cold drinks are necessary to relieve thirst. As a matter of fact, very cold drinks frequently increase the feverish condition of the mouth and stomach, and so produce that very condition which is sought to be allayed. It has been shown by experience that hot drinks relieve thirst and cool the body, when it is unduly heated, in a more effectual manner than ice-cold drinks. Indeed, a higher temperature is to be preferred, and those who are much troubled with thirst might do worse than try the advantages to be derived from hot drinks instead of the cold ones to which they have been accustomed. Hot drinks have the additional advantages of aiding digestion, instead of injuriously affecting the stomach and bowels.—N. Y. Ledger.

## Taking Inventory on the Farm.

It is doubtful if there is a merchant